

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

56-761

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



Name of Property

Historic name: New Haven Clock Company Factory

Other names/site number: The Clock Shop

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Location

Street & number: 133 Hamilton Street

City or town: New Haven State: CT County: New Haven

Not For Publication: Vicinity:

State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this x nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property x meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national X statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A B X C D

<u>Marj B. Dunne, Deputy SHPO</u>	<u>1-27-17</u>
Signature of certifying official/Title:	Date
<u>CT SHPO</u>	
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.	
Signature of commenting official:	Date
Title :	State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

New Haven Clock Company Factory 133 Hamilton Street, New Haven
Name of Property

New Haven County, CT
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National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)


Signature of the Keeper

3/20/17
Date of Action

Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s)

District

Site

Structure

Object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	sites
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	structures
<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	objects
<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY: manufacturing facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

COMMERCE: restaurant

COMMERCE: specialty store

VACANT

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Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: Late 19th to

Early 20th c.

Industrial Loft

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: Brick, Stone, Concrete

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The New Haven Clock Company Factory is an industrial complex consisting of a number of interconnected brick buildings, mostly three or four stories high with shallow-pitched gable roofs, that were built between 1866 and 1937 (see attached Sketch Map 2 for building dates and numerical designations). The earlier parts of the complex are characterized by segmental-arched single window openings, flat brick walls, circular cast-iron wall anchors for the timber interior framing, and restrained Classically-inspired ornament, such as arched and ocular windows and cornices with dentils and partial returns. The early twentieth-century portions mostly have brick-pier walls, wide segmental-arch window openings for paired windows, and little or no decorative detailing. The buildings are set on foundations of granite ashlar. The complex's overall plan forms three sides of a square, with a passageway in the north side giving access to the interior of the square. Although numbered as 133 Hamilton Street, the primary elevation (Building No. 1) extends along St. John Street from Hamilton Street to Wallace Street, facing south. The surrounding neighborhood consists of mostly modern warehouses and other commercial buildings. With the exception of an entertainment club that occupies the west end of No. 1 and two car-detailing businesses in No. 11 and the Lacquer Spraying Building, the complex is

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vacant. Historically, the components of the complex accommodated a tremendous variety of operations that were needed to make clock cases and assemble finished clocks (the brass movements for the clocks, as well as the company's watches, were made in a separate plant across Hamilton Street that was demolished in the 1960s). Nearly all window openings have been boarded up. Some of the interior has been partitioned, but most is as it was historically, with large open spaces separated by brick firewalls. A few of the complex's components have been lost, but at least 75% survives largely intact. Despite some changes over time, the complex retains a good degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association; it readily conveys its historical and architectural significance to even the most casual observer.

The historic name of the complex reflects the fact that this was the place where final assembly, testing, and shipment of the company's clocks took place. The complex was sometimes referred to as the "East Shop," "Case Shop," or "Case Works," to distinguish it from the Movement Shop formerly located to the northwest across Hamilton Street, which was demolished in the 1960s. These buildings also have a common local name, the "Clock Shop," which appears in newspaper articles and is frequently used by former employees.

The complex is composed of ten contributing buildings and no non-contributing resources.

Narrative Description

The following descriptions of individual components use the numbering system that appears on the 1926 Underwriters of New England insurance survey and the 1951 Sanborn insurance map. There are two unnumbered building that were built after 1926. The approximate dates of construction for the buildings are based on documentary evidence, chiefly a series of historic maps and views that provide an interval for the buildings' dates, supplemented by newspaper accounts. The dimensions were measured from aerial photographs; the dimensions given here substantially match those in the New Haven Assessor records. Each entry below is counted as one contributing building.

Building No. 1, three stories, 42' x 284', ca. 1866 (Photographs 1-4). This part has a shallow-pitched gable roof, segmental-arched window openings (now boarded up), and circular cast-iron anchors for the interior timber framing (Photographs 1-4). The middle five of the thirty-five bays have an intersecting shallow-pitched gable roof, the cornice of which extends slightly forward from the building's main cornice. There is a small circular window within the gable, and the center window openings on the second and third stories are taller and round-arched in shape. Stepped courses and brick dentils embellish all the cornices, which form partial returns across the center and end gables (the end gables also have small circular windows). This portion, designated No. 1 in early twentieth-century company records, dates from the rebuilding of the clock factory following a disastrous fire in 1866. It is divided into four unequal areas by brick firewalls that extend above the roof, possibly indicating that it was completed in phases. Among the documented industrial processes accommodated by this portion of the complex were sawing, turning, veneering, wood-turning, sanding, buffing, varnishing, box-making, brass stamping and

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turning, white-metal casting, silver and nickel-plating, glass-fitting, and packing. Appended to the north side is a small 1-story concrete-block addition built about 1930. Remnants of a sunken paved walkway are found along the north side of No. 1, which faces the interior of the block.

Building No. 8, four stories, 40' x 107', 1872 (Photograph 5). This extension northward along Hamilton Street probably represents part of an expansion of the plant that was completed in 1872, with the top story added in 1879. It has a shallow-pitched gable roof and repeats the cornice, cast-iron anchors, and segmental-arched window shape found in No. 1.

The northernmost three bays of the twelve bays along Hamilton Street formerly housed the company's offices, accounting for the complex's street address. The office portion formerly had a gable roof at right angles to the rest of No. 8, but by the mid-1880s it had a full fourth story and the roof was continuous over the whole. The interior of the office portion features plaster walls, chair rails and molded window and door surrounds (Photograph 18). Other historical uses carried on in No. 8 included storage, wood-carving, varnishing, gilding, and final assembly of cases. In the interior corner where No. 8 joins No. 1 is a 5-story elevator tower added in the 1920s.

Building No. 10, four stories, 40' x 101', built in 1885 on the site of the complex's earlier iron foundry (Photographs 6 and 7). No. 10 is eighteen bays wide, counting a five-story elevator tower that was added to the south elevation in the 1920s, and forms the middle part of the square's north arm; it repeats most of the constructions details found in No. 1 and No. 8. Historically, No. 10's uses included storage, a stock room, a machine shop, and veneering, varnishing, buffing, polish, and final assembly of cases.

Building No. 11, four stories, 36' x 74', 1920 (Photographs 6-8). No. 11 has the wide windows and brick-pier walls characteristic of the World War I period; its numbering reflects the fact that it was built on the site of earlier 1-story portions. Historical uses included lacquering, repairing, lead casting, glass-bending, and final assembly.

Building No. 14, two stories, 40' x 48', 1902 (Photograph 9). Appended to the north side of the north arm of the complex, outside of the square, No. 14 is ten bays wide and two stories high, with a shallow-pitched gable roof facing Hamilton Street. It was built in 1902 on the site of an earlier japanning building. The company's lunch room was on the first floor, with offices above.

Building No. 15, four stories, 40' x 46', 1925 (Photographs 8 and 9). Located just east of No. 14, outside the square, No. 15 has the wide window openings and brick-pier walls found in the other early-twentieth-century portions. No. 15 accommodated final assembly, the "running room" (presumably for testing the clocks), and storage of finished goods.

Building No. 20, four-and-one-half stories, 40' x 100', ca. 1919 (Photograph 5). No. 20 is three bays wide and has the ridge of its gable roof running west-to-east, perpendicular to Hamilton Street. No. 20 forms part of the north arm of the square; the passageway to the interior is at the east end.

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Building No. 21, four stories, 40' x 48', ca. 1919 (Photograph 5). No. 21 continues the west arm of the square northward along Hamilton Street between No. 8 and No. 20. It has brick-pier walls and wide segmental-arched window openings and is five bays wide.

Lacquer Spraying Building, one story, 18' x 36', 1927 (Photograph 6). Located in the interior of the square, at the southeast corner of No. 10, the gable-roofed Lacquer Spraying Building has the appearance of a large brick garage.

Shipping Building, one story, 33' x 108', 1937 (Photograph 10). Located in the interior of the square just east of No. 8 and No. 21, the Shipping Building has a shallow-pitched gable roof carried on steel trusses and a concrete loading dock along its long east elevation.

The square formerly had an east arm along Wallace Street that was built in at least two phases, ca. 1872 and 1920, but it is no longer standing. A high brick wall (Photograph 7) marks its location. The complex's power plant, which included lumber-drying kilns, also is no longer standing; it was located on the east side of the interior of the block.

The interior reveals historic wooden divided-light sash in place in many of the boarded-up window openings (Photograph 11). Interior timber framing is of two types: 1) heavy post-and-beam framing with plank layers forming the floors/ceilings (Photograph 12) and 2) joisted construction with floor boards on joists, concealed behind tongue-and-groove ceilings (Photographs 13 and 14). Other notable original interior elements include timber roof trusses on the top floors that provide clear space below, several sliding metal-clad fire doors, metal elevator doors for two elevator shafts added in the 1920s, a few surviving benches, shelves, and materials carts, and in the office space of No. 8, plaster walls, chair rails and molded window and door surrounds (Photographs 15-18).

The complex remains relatively complete despite the loss of the eastern wing and power plant mentioned above. The original plan and intention of the design remain intact and the structures are an important anchor in the surrounding neighborhood. Finally, the simple interior finishes and brickwork on the exterior have been changed little from their original appearance; therefore, the complex retains a high degree of integrity in the aspects of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

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Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- Removed from its original location
- A birthplace or grave
- A cemetery
- A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- A commemorative property
- Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

INDUSTRY

ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance

1866-1956

Significant Dates

1866: Construction date

of earliest extant

building in complex

1956: End of clock

production on site

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

Not known

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

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The New Haven Clock Company Factory is significant under Criterion A in the category of Industry at the state level and Criterion A in the category of Architecture at the local level. The complex is associated with one of Connecticut's most important industries, the manufacture of stylish yet inexpensive clocks that appealed to a broad market of middle-class consumers. Along with E. Ingraham, Seth Thomas, Waterbury Clock, and at most a handful of other firms that achieved an industrial scale of clockmaking, the New Haven Clock Company enjoyed a major share of the national and even international markets for clocks. The complex also has architectural significance as a locally notable (and increasingly rare) example of nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century industrial architecture. Among the distinguishing characteristics embodied in the various components of the New Haven Clock Company Factory are masonry construction, segmental-arched window openings, shallow-pitched roofs, and repetitive fenestration.

The period of significance begins in 1866 when the complex was rebuilt following a fire that destroyed an earlier clock factory on the site and ends in 1956, the year production ceased at the plant. All the existing New Haven Clock Company Factory components have a date of construction within the period of significance, and all are considered to be contributing to the significance of the complex as a whole.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Significance Statement – Criterion A: Industry

The New Haven Clock Company meets Criterion A at the state level for its role in the growth of clock-making as a primary industry in Connecticut during the mid-nineteenth through early twentieth centuries. Clockmaking in Connecticut had functioned as a small-shop industry until the early nineteenth century, when in the vicinity of Bristol, Thomaston and Waterbury, clockmaking enterprises began to become more mechanized and to address a larger market of consumers. The industry grew as a result of a series of innovations by Connecticut clockmakers, including Eli Terry, Seth Thomas, and Chauncey Jerome. These men devised improvements that revolutionized production methods nationally and thereby made clocks accessible to a wider segment of the population. Eli Terry introduced the use of interchangeable wooden parts, which allowed thousands of clocks to be assembled as a single order, and Chauncey Jerome perfected stamped-brass movements, which were cheaper, more serviceable, and more practical to transport long distances, especially to overseas markets (wooden movements would swell on lengthy sea voyages).¹ As a result, Connecticut clocks seized not only the American market for inexpensive clocks, but also a substantial share of the market in England, the rest of Europe, and the developing world. Clock factories spurred the development of manufacturing centers in a large swath of Connecticut that extended from Winsted and Torrington on the north, through

¹ Preston Maynard and Marjorie Noyes, ed. *Carriages, Clocks, Corsets & Locks*. Lebanon, New Hampshire: University Press of New England, 2004, p. 8.

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Waterbury, Ansonia, Thomaston, Bristol, and Plainville in the center, to New Haven on the south.

Development of the New Haven Clock Company

The present New Haven Clock Company complex represents a rebuilding, under the direction of Hiram Camp (1811-1893), of an earlier clock factory on the site that had been operated by his uncle, Chauncey Jerome (1793-1868), the inventor who perfected stamped-brass movements. Jerome had started in Bristol, Connecticut, but in 1844, he moved his case-works to New Haven, followed by clock movement production in 1845. At that time, Jerome's was the largest clock factory in Connecticut.² In 1851, Hiram Camp followed his uncle's footsteps, re-locating from Bristol to New Haven, where he erected a factory on Hamilton Street to make movements for his uncle's company. Camp raised \$20,000 in capital to form the New Haven Clock Company; on February 7, 1853, the company was incorporated "to manufacture, sell and deal in clocks and timekeepers of every description."³ Hiram Camp agreed to serve as president of the company in return for an annual salary of \$1,000 and 200 shares of stock. James Edward English (1812-1890) and his partner Harmanus M. Welch (1813-1889), already successful lumber merchants, became significant investors in the company. Both men were exceptionally well connected politically – Welch served as Mayor of New Haven from 1860 to 1863 and founded the National Bank of New Haven, while English at various times served as a member of the New Haven Common Council, the Connecticut House of Representatives, the Connecticut State Senate, the U.S. House of Representatives, and the U.S. Senate; he was also twice elected Governor of Connecticut.

The New Haven Clock Company initially prospered, but when their chief customer, Jerome Manufacturing, began to falter, the firm felt the impact. Jerome was a gifted inventor but a poor businessman and he found himself in significant debt. This situation only deteriorated when company officers entered into an agreement with Phineas Taylor (P.T.) Barnum to merge Jerome Manufacturing with a faltering clock company in Bridgeport. Jerome filed for bankruptcy on February 14, 1856, with several thousand dollars of unpaid orders owed to the New Haven Clock Company. Hiram Camp stepped in to save the company by gathering investors and putting forward over \$15,000 of his own capital.⁴ Having already made such a significant investment, Camp and his investors made the move to purchase his uncle's failed firm.

In April of 1856, the New Haven Clock Company purchased all the Jerome Manufacturing Company's assets, including machinery and buildings. Several influential men served on the company's board. Elisha N. Welch, a clock manufacturer from Bristol, served as the first director and James E. English served as the secretary of the company.

² Grace Pierpont Fuller. *An Introduction to the History of Connecticut as a Manufacturing State: A Thesis Presented to the Faculty of Smith College* Northampton, Massachusetts: Smith College Studies in History, Vol 1 No 1., 1915, p. 34.

³ Christopher H. Bailey *Illustrated Catalogue of Clocks Manufactured by the New Haven Clock Company*, Bristol, Connecticut: American Clock and Watch Museum, 1976, p.74.

⁴ *Ibid.*

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In 1859 New Haven Clock merged their sales operations with a New York-based cartel known as the American Clock Company. The cartel included, besides the New Haven Clock Company, several of Connecticut's largest clock companies at the time: the E. N. Welch Company and the Welch, Spring & Co. of Bristol; and the Seth Thomas Clock Company and the Seth Thomas Sons & Company of Thomaston. The companies' production was consolidated and the clocks were marketed under the American Clock Company label.⁵ American Clock had showrooms in New York and printed catalogs featuring the various companies' wares.

In 1860, the New Haven Clock Company was producing 168,000 clocks annually with a workforce of 300 men and 15 women.⁶ Business slowed as a result of the Civil War, and in 1866 a devastating fire destroyed seven buildings at the plant, including the oldest portion of the factory, as well as several neighboring residences. The factory was rebuilt quickly the same year, but it was estimated that 200 jobs and over \$200,000 in equipment were lost as a result of the fire. Following the war, the company began to recover and by 1870, it was using two 200-horsepower steam engines to run the plant. At that time New Haven Clock employed 174 men, 21 women and 31 children. The workers produced 46,023 clock movements and 178,086 completed clocks annually.⁷

After the American Clock Company went out of business in 1879, New Haven began printing their own catalog (see Figure 1) featuring a rapidly expanding line of timepieces (the first publication in 1880 was 206 pages in length and more than half of the stock were newly introduced models from the previous year). It was a time of rapid expansion for the company, which opened new showrooms in Chicago, New York, and San Francisco. The same year, The New Haven Clock Company added pocket watches that utilized small (1" wide by 3" in diameter) back-winding movements to the line.

Continuing the noncompetitive approach that characterized the period, the 1880 catalog also included clocks produced by the E. Ingraham Company of Bristol, Connecticut, the E. Howard Watch & Clock Company of Boston and the F. Krober Clock Company of New York City. The New Haven Clock Company used the "Jerome & Co." trademark from roughly 1880 to 1904, but the market for these pieces was limited to England. Chauncey Jerome had set up Jerome & Company in Great Britain in order to sell his clocks abroad. When his business failed in New Haven, the British company continued to sell American products. In January of 1886, The New Haven Clock Company moved to acquire portions of the British plant, and The New Haven Clock Company continued to use the Jerome & Co. label (by then Jerome & Co. Ltd.) until 1904, when the firm purchased the remainder of the British company's assets.

During the 1870s and 1880s, large additions were made to the factory on Hamilton Street to meet the demand for increased production as an ever-growing market. Centrally powered production machinery turned out a large number of standardized parts. The compact factory plan minimized the length of transmission from the steam engines, with overhead shafting bringing power from a central steam engine to the work areas. Heavy machines for cutting and grinding were placed on

⁵ *Asher & Adams Pictorial Album of American Industry*. New York: Asher & Adams, 1876, p. 57.

⁶ C. Bailey, p.76.

⁷ *Ibid.*

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the lower floors and lighter machinery for buffing and polishing were put on the upper floors. In April 1883, a second serious fire gutted a large portion of the case works, but this time the plant was repaired and operational within thirty days. Contemporary accounts attributed the limited impact to the fact that the spread of the fire was curtailed by the brick construction, especially the firewalls (the previous factory on the site was built of wood and was totally destroyed).

The 1890 New Haven Clock Company catalog listed their offices at 29 Murray Street and 33 Warren Street in New York City. Sales rooms were located in Chicago, Illinois; San Francisco, California; Boston, Massachusetts; Yokohama, Japan; and London and Liverpool, England.

The collection included a vast array of models: hanging levers, office clocks, jeweler's regulators, typical 19-inch table or mantel clocks, banjo, visible pendulum, table and wall clocks were offered with seemingly endless variations. Many pieces incorporated ink stands, cigar lighters or other functions (Figure 2). There was even an Illuminated Night Clock that connected to a gas light fixture in order to show the time at night (Figure 3). Models featured names evocative of their designs; examples included the "Norseman", the "Saracen" and the "Florence"; the last of which was covered in a delicate filigree design. Figurative models ranged from graceful nymphs and historical figures to rustic characters (Figure 4).

By the last decade of the nineteenth century, it was clear that the company had overreached on several levels. The product line had expanded too quickly and dividends had been paid out at an over-generous rate to investors. In an attempt to resuscitate the faltering business, capital was raised from \$200,000 to \$500,000 in May of 1890, but no result was seen from this investment and on September 1, 1891 Hiram Camp resigned from the firm. Edward Ingraham, who served as former head of the clockmaker E. Ingraham Company of Bristol, noted, "I recall my father...discussing New Haven and remarking that no company can make money in the clock business with such an extensive line as New Haven showed in their catalog".⁸

On January 1, 1892, Camp was succeeded by Samuel Arthur Galpin (1846-1902). In 1894 and again in 1896 the land, buildings and machinery were mortgaged to cover operating costs. The following year the New Haven Clock Company's directors agreed to shutter the operation if it couldn't recover by the end of the year. Under Galpin's conservative leadership the company began a series of steady improvements and by January 24, 1901 he was able to report that the year's sales were projected to surpass those of the last twenty.

Samuel Galpin died unexpectedly in London in 1902 and was succeeded by Walter Camp, (1859-1925). He is best known as "The Father of American Football," but under his leadership New Haven Clock entered a period of great prosperity. Camp (who appears to be no direct relation to Hiram Camp), entered the watch and clock trade after studying medicine at Yale, where he was a star athlete. In 1883 he joined the Manhattan Watch Company of New York and the following year became Assistant Treasurer of the New Haven Clock Company. By 1903, he was made President; a position he served in for over twenty years. Under Camp's oversight the factory flourished and reached its peak employment and production. He modernized the watch manufacturing division and brought about a series of improvements that greatly increased

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 77.

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dividends for stockholders. By 1903, the company occupied eleven large buildings and seventeen smaller. The New Haven Clock Company, described as a “complete clock line with nickel alarm clocks, shelf and mantel clocks...gold plated novelties, regulators, veneers, hall clocks, chiming clocks and a line of low priced watches,” made 1.25 million clocks annually in over 1,000 styles. The Waterbury Clock Company, the only larger clockmaker in Connecticut at the time, had 2,300 employees and produced 4,000,000 time pieces per year. By comparison, the William. L. Gilbert Clock Company of Winchester, another large firm, employed only 600-700 employees and produced 500,000 clocks annually.⁹ The Movement Shop Complex of Waterbury Clock remains extant and was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on November 30, 1982 (NPS#82001005). The Gilbert Clock Company also remains and was listed in the National Register on May 10, 1984 (NPS#84000494).

By the last decade of the nineteenth century the New Haven Clock Company was considered one of the “largest works in this country”, but its status as an industry leader came under threat from foreign competition.¹⁰ In 1908, Walter Camp filed a supplemental brief before the Federal Commission on Ways & Means describing the impact of counterfeit foreign clock manufacture on the American market. He recounted how some foreign employees sought employment in American clock factories in order to steal trade secrets. They then returned to their home countries to produce copies– in some cases they even recreated labels. This created unfair competition in foreign markets and drove down the perceived quality of American products worldwide¹¹.

The New Haven Clock Company was responsible for several innovative case and movement designs, but two of its most popular products in the first decade of the twentieth century were the Tattoo Intermittent Alarm Clock and Willcock Chiming Clock. The New Haven Clock Company held the sole patents for both products. The 1910-1911 New Haven Clock Company product catalog featured a logo on its cover that prominently read “There is no Tattoo but the New Haven Tattoo”.¹²

Wrist watches, made popular by soldiers during World War I, were added to the line in 1915 (See Figure 5). According to the U. S. Census Report on Manufacturers, that same year Connecticut was producing just over sixty-nine percent of all clocks in the United States¹³. The industry had reached its zenith and New Haven Clock was one of the companies at its center. By the 1920s, it employed nearly 2,000 workers and was shipping 3.5 million clocks and watches a year.¹⁴

⁹ *Nineteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the State of Connecticut for the Year Ended November 30, 1923*, p. 354.

¹⁰ John Rockey. *History of New Haven County, Connecticut Volume 1* New York: W. W. Preston & Co., 1892, p. 137.

¹¹ Tariff Hearing Before the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives. 60th Congress 1908-1909, Volume III, Government Printing Office, Washington DC. 1909.

¹² Catalog of the New Haven Clock Company, Whitney Library, New Haven Museum.

¹³ Fuller, 3.

¹⁴ Maynard and Noyes, p. 81.

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Edwin Park Root succeeded Camp upon his resignation in 1923 and was followed in 1929 by Richard Henry Whitehead. Under Whitehead's capable leadership, the New Haven Clock Company survived the Great Depression. His tenure was marked by progressive methods of production and strict financial control.¹⁵ The New Haven Clock Company was one of the innovators in the production of electric timepieces, which the company introduced in 1929. They were the first company Connecticut in to produce a complete line of self-starting clocks (meaning there was no need to wind or regulate the movements). These electric clocks were fitted with 300 rpm self-starting Whitehead motors which ran at a "silent synchronous speed". The reasonable cost and convenience of these products made them increasingly popular. Many of the electric models featured modern sounding names such as the "Mars" and had cases influenced by a streamlined Art Deco aesthetic. The gold-plated watch cases were advertised as "curved to fit the wrist for comfort". Chromium-plated models compensated for temperature changes and featured popular characters including "The Popeye", "The Orphan Annie" and "The Dick Tracy." These were no doubt created in response to the success of the Waterbury Clock Company's agreement with Disney to market watches featuring their characters which resulted in over four million Mickey Mouse watches sold prior to World War II.¹⁶ In the 1930s, the New Haven Clock Company developed a line of electric automobile clocks for after-market installation and for use as original equipment by the large automobile companies. These products were featured prominently in the company's 1938 catalog.

By 1941, the company employed 1,500 workers producing 3,000,000 timepieces annually. Pocket watches, wrist watches and automobile clocks accounted for approximately seventy percent of the company's total sales.¹⁷ One of the most popular items was a seven-jeweled watch set in a gold-plated case which was billed as "better than the old dollar watch." At the start of World War II, The New Haven Clock Company began to shift the bulk of its workforce to the manufacture of military-related fuses and timing relays.

A pamphlet produced by the New Haven Clock Company in 1945, entitled, "The New Haven Clock Company Goes to War, 1941-1945," showcased its massive contribution to the war effort.¹⁸ In 1940, the company began the design and production of time switches used in mines. Two years later, it added the construction of precision motors used to operate remote controls in airplanes. The company continued to design and develop relays for fuses, remote-control motors, and radio instruments for the Navy Department. As a result of this war work, production of alarm clocks stopped in 1941, automobile clock production ended in 1942; and chimes, pendulums and electric clocks and watches were last sold for public consumption in the summer of 1942. Although well-suited to the task of producing these intricate parts, employees went from spending ninety-six percent of their time producing clocks and watches in 1941 to only one

¹⁵ C. Bailey, p. 78.

¹⁶ Cristopher Closs. *Waterbury Clock Company - Movement Shop Complex National Register Form*. Hartford: Connecticut Historic Commission, 1982.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ *The New Haven Clock Company Goes to War*, copy at the Whitney Library, New Haven Museum.

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percent in 1944.¹⁹ In 1944, and 1945 the company produced parts for bombs, 40 million anti-aircraft fuses, and controls for navy mines.²⁰

On June 20, 1945, the company was awarded the Army-Navy “E” in recognition of the plant’s conversion to wartime manufacture. In the company’s annual report for 1945, President Richard H. Whitehead stated that the company would return to the sale of “clocks and watches but would focus on a simpler line of products with fewer patterns, with a special emphasis on dollar watches and automobile clocks. In March 1945, the company employed 1,450 workers, but by July of 1945, only 300 employees remained. Whitehead was optimistic that the company would enter 1946 with 1,350 employees and by fall of 1946 he anticipated employing close to 1,900. This number was projected as a response to the increased demand for automobile clocks. Whitehead closed his report by stating “we look forward to peacetime assembly lines in our plant replacing those that turned out millions of destructive devices.”²¹ The company’s focus on watch production mirrored what was happening in the clock industry state-wide. Waterbury Clock had switched exclusively to production of watches prior to 1933.²²

In July of 1945, Paul V. Eisner and Max E. Taussig purchased a “substantial interest” in the New Haven Clock Company and were subsequently elected to Board of Directors. Together the men owned Rensie Watch Company of New York City, which had numerous watchmaking operations in Switzerland.²³ The leaders of New Haven Clock voted to refinance their capital structure on February 27, 1946 and changed the company’s name to the New Haven Clock and Watch Company.²⁴

Production of clocks and watches resumed in March of 1946, but despite the best efforts of President Richard Whitehead and other long-time company officers, the company’s capital was insufficient to back the expansion. Whitehead wrote in 1957, “It took many years to ruin the company after I left because it was in such a strong position...In 1946 I realized that the company had fallen into unfavorable hands and there was little I could do....so ...I quit rather than be a front for people I found I did not care to associate with.”²⁵

Following Whitehead’s resignation in 1947, James A. Hamilton served as president for a single year before being succeeded by Larry Robbins in September of 1949. Robbins, an executive with the Eversharp company (a maker of writing instruments), entered a company in which hundreds of men had been laid off in the previous months due to foreign competition. Robbins recognized the challenges ahead of him and the role that the clock shop played in employing the

¹⁹ C. Bailey, p. 78.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ “Report of the New Haven Clock Company for 1945, Richard Whitehead President, Dana Collection, Clipping File, New Haven Museum & Historical Society Library.

²² C. Bailey, p. 78.

²³ “Two Czech Industrialists Buy Clock Co. Interest” July 20, 1945. Dana Collection, Clipping File, New Haven Museum & Historical Society Library.

²⁴ “New Firm Planned to Run Clock Shop”, February 12, 1946. Dana Collection, Clipping File, New Haven Museum & Historical Society Library.

²⁵ Bailey, p. 79.

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people of New Haven. He stated simply, "Labor is the key problem here. We want our workers to earn a good living".²⁶

In February of 1950, The *New Haven Register* reported Robbins' resignation and cited labor difficulties, inconsistent management, and competition from foreign imports as reasons for the company's instability. Amicus Most succeeded Robbins as President of the firm in 1950. Around the same time, one of the largest firms in the northeast, the Waltham Watch Company of Massachusetts, was driven into bankruptcy. The dominance of foreign imports had a devastating impact on the American clock and watch trade. In New Haven, a succession of quickly-changing company presidents, ending with Seymour Ziff in 1956, resulted in a company in steep financial decline. The New Haven Clock Company filed for bankruptcy the same year. Some production continued at a satellite plant outside of New Haven, but in March 1960, a public auction was held to sell off all the company's manufacturing equipment.

In the 1960s, the movement shop across Hamilton Street was demolished in connection with the construction of Interstate 91. Since the 1970s, the remaining complex has been largely vacant, with small portions occupied by various music clubs, a social club, and other small enterprises. In 2012, the east wing was demolished due to fire damage and resultant safety concerns.

Local Significance as an Employer

Although New Haven may have been better known as a center for commerce, education, and government, the city's prosperity throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries rested upon an extensive industrial base that included the production of firearms, carriages, clocks, builder's hardware, and many other factory-made products. Throughout its existence, the New Haven Clock Company was one of the city's largest employers. In the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries, the company typically employed 1,000 to 2,000 workers, including men, women, and, in its early days, children. Along with a few other large manufacturers, the New Haven Clock Company sustained New Haven's steady growth in population and made it a magnet for both native-born and European-immigrant workers. Production at the New Haven Clock Company Hamilton Street plant ceased in 1956 (when employment still was around 1,000).

Throughout the first decades of the twentieth century, the growth and demographics of the company closely mirrored that of New Haven itself. New Haven was both the largest city in Connecticut and one of the leading manufacturing centers of New England by the late 1800s. By 1871, the city was served by six rail lines and had an active harbor resulting in exceptional trade access for the city's manufacturing concerns.²⁷ As a result, New Haven's industrial base grew quickly in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries and consisted of a wide variety of products including corsets, steam boilers, window blinds, matches, bird-cages, and rubber goods. Carriage-building was the first industry to emerge. It began with small shops in the eighteenth century and grew into larger factory buildings during the 19th century. The area surrounding the Clock Company, located north of the confluence of the Quinnipiac and Mill rivers, was known

²⁶ "New Officials Take Charge at Clock Company," April 5, 1949. Dana Collection, Clipping File. New Haven Museum & Historical Society.

²⁷ Maynard and Noyes, p. 15.

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as Harborside. By 1887, this neighborhood was densely built with industrial concerns including Bigelow Boilerworks and the L. Candee Rubber Company. Several shops, such as the Sargent Hardware Company, began producing carriage hardware, resulting in a secondary specialty industry. Other large-scale concerns in the Harborside area included Atwater Sash & Blind Works, Pipe Bending Co., New Haven Rolling Mill and the New Haven Horse Nail Company.

These industrial shops and others throughout the city provided employment for New Haven's growing immigrant population. Men and women seeking both skilled and unskilled labor were drawn to the city's growing manufacturing operations. In 1850, the population of New Haven was 20,345 and of those just over twenty percent were foreign born. The earliest groups primarily came from Ireland (76 percent), Germany, Sweden and Russia. By the start of the next decade New Haven's population had nearly doubled to 39,267.²⁸ Company records from 1866 indicate that New Haven Clock employed 200 people in 1866 and by 1876 that number had grown to 350. It was at this time that the New Haven Clock Company was said to have the largest single clockmaking factory in the world.²⁹

By 1880, New Haven's population grew to 62,882, with a quarter of that population born in Europe.³⁰ Federal census data from the same year indicates that a large number (348 of the company's 419 employees) of the workforce was born in the United States. Of the 71 foreign-born workers, the majority (46) were from Ireland and twelve were from England. From June 1879 to June 1880 New Haven employed 460 men, 52 women and 88 children indicating the increased presence of women in the workplace. All employees regardless of age or sex were expected to work ten hour days, six days a week for every week of the year. In return they earned an average wage of two dollars a day for skilled labor and one dollar for unskilled labor.³¹

The number of Clock Company employees reached 534 by 1900. Statistics show that 94 workers were born outside of the United States and 274 workers had foreign-born parents. The countries of origin of both first and second generation immigrant workers represented some of the larger immigrant groups in New Haven, still led by the Irish and Germans. Following a region-wide trend an increasing number of women entered the manufacturing force. At New Haven Clock, many of the finishing tasks in 1900 were undertaken by the company's 122 female employees (see Figure 6).

Italians from southern Italy began to settle in the Wooster Square area around the turn of the century. Unskilled or semi-skilled workers were employed in various local factories including the J. B. Sargent & Company, Candee Rubber Company and the New Haven Clock Company. Although considered a desirable workplace due to its relative cleanliness, the New Haven Clock Company's high level of production and low price for consumers came at a cost to the employees who worked long hours for low wages. On the morning of October 18, 1915 the

²⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 13.

²⁹ *Hartford Courant*, August 10, 1872. It is likely that the other large clock manufacturers in Connecticut could at one time or another make a similar claim, but it seems indisputable that the New Haven Clock Company was one of the world's largest for much of its existence.

³⁰ Maynard and Noyes, p. 13.

³¹ Fuller, p. 496.

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entire workforce walked off the job and clock production ceased. The strikers' demands included enforcement of an eight-hour workday and a 25 percent increase in pay. A trade publication noted that approximately 400 timers and adjusters had returned to work by November 11 from a workforce of over 1,000.³² On Tuesday November 22, they were followed by the fitters, inspectors, "the girls" and the unskilled employees. A second trade magazine of the time reported that only some of the machinists, polishers and buffers remained loyal to the cause and the end of the strike was blamed on the "weakness of members of "Local 75".³³ Italians were often characterized as untrustworthy strikebreakers by the nativist owners, company directors and often even by the union leaders. The same article reported that, "a man by the name of P. Yockarino and two brothers by the name of Marcello" were blamed for the breakdown in the ranks of union employees. "In reference to the Marcello Brothers, there is an ugly rumor abroad in New Haven concerning their sudden change of tune and their quick switch from advocating the strike to their urgent advice to break ranks and go back to work".³⁴

By 1920, New Haven's immigrant population was reaching its peak; the city's population had grown to 162,537 with 45,626 foreign-born inhabitants. The three largest groups at this time consisted of Italians (15,084), Irish (7,219) and Germans (2,770).³⁵ Census records from the same year indicate that of the 1721 New Haven Clock Company employees, 1225 had been born in the United States. In total one third of the workers, or 574, were women, proving that their role in the manufacturing process had become imperative to its operation. In 1920, the majority of the New Haven Clock Company employees were first- and second-generation Americans and 496 were foreign-born employees. Of those, 275 were Italian, 64 were Russian, 58 were Irish, and 23 German with smaller numbers hailing from Canada, Poland, England, Sweden, Scotland, Lithuania and Austria.

Demographics of the workforce mirrored those of the city at large. By this time, Italians had become the leading immigrant group in New Haven, constituting nearly 33 percent of the foreign-born population and more than nine percent of the total population. New Haven Clock played a large role in the lives of local Italians. Evidence of this can be found in an article in the *Corriere del Connecticut*, *Connecticut's Italian-language newspaper*, which anxiously reported the lay-off of 600 Clock Company workers on January 3, 1938.³⁶ The reporter expressed hope for a rehire, but indicated distress that this happened so close to Christmas. Italians continued to represent the largest ethnic group at the factory until its closure in 1956.

Significance Statement – Criterion C: Architecture

The New Haven Clock Company complex meets Criterion C as a typical example of nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century industrial architecture. Among the distinguishing characteristics embodied in the various components of the New Haven Clock Company are

³² *The Iron Age*, Volume 96, Issues 15-23. New York David Williams Company November 11, 1915, p. 1156.

³³ *The Metal Polisher, Buffer and Plater*, Volume XXIV, January 1915, p. 32.

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ "An Ethnic History of New Haven" *The Ethnic Center of New Haven*. Accessed on June 10, 2016 <http://connecticuthistory.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/AnEthnicHistoryofNewHaven2.pdf>

³⁶ "La Clock Shop riapre ma non riprende i licenziati" *Corriere del Connecticut*, January 7, 1938.

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masonry construction, segmental-arched window openings, shallow-pitched roofs, long and narrow proportions, and repetitive fenestration. Two kinds of industrial interior framing typically found in the period are represented in the complex, post-and-beam and joisted, as are two kinds of typical exterior walls, plain flat brick walls and the later brick-pier walls. Factories in this period, even if illuminated by gas or electric lights, still relied in large part on natural light coming through the large portion of the exterior wall space accounted for by windows. Natural light would have been especially important in many clock-making operations, such as dial decoration, veneering and other precision wood-shaping, and final assembly. The need for natural light called for as many windows as possible and constrained the width of industrial buildings to 40 or 50 feet; concurrently, long and narrow proportions also facilitated the transmission of mechanical power by means of line shafting. In order to get more space, factories could be increased in length or height, but not in width. The four stories found in most of the New Haven Clock Company components seems to be a common height, beyond increasing the total load on the lower levels may have become impractical.

The hollow-square or industrial-quadrangle plan that evolved as the complex expanded was also a common feature of industrial-architecture in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, either as part of the original construction or as a result (as in this case) of expansion over time (Figure 7). Like the H-plan with wings off the center spine, the hollow square was an efficient way to fill up a block. In addition to maximizing available space in a crowded urban setting, the hollow square minimized the length of transmission from the central mechanical-power source, in this case a central boiler plant powering steam engines. In the case of the New Haven Clock Company, the hollow-square plan also provided extensive secure storage on the interior of the block for bulk materials; maps of the complex from 1880 to the 1920s note the interior of the square filled with scattered piles of lumber, some as high as 15 feet.

Like many industrial buildings of its period, No. 1, and to a lesser extent No. 8 and No. 10, incorporate architectural detailing drawn from the Greek Revival and other Classically-inspired styles, as evidenced in the cornice returns and dentils, the arched and ocular windows, and the suggestion of a pediment in the middle bays of the south elevation of No. 1 (Figure 8). The original clock factory on the site (facing St. John Street) was much more explicitly a Greek Temple, with pilasters, entablatures, and a pediment of the Doric order. The low pediments now found on this elevation, constructed after the wing was rebuilt circa 1866, may have been designed to reflect that earlier motif, but overall the complex follows the general trend of a less ornate, more utilitarian factory appearance. The same could be said of other workaday buildings in the period, such lighthouses, which typically incorporated only a modest amount of detailing drawn from Greek, Roman, and Renaissance sources.

No architect has been associated with the construction of the casework buildings, but when the Movement Shop was commissioned in 1880, it was designed by the New Haven firm of Brown & Stilson.³⁷ By 1911, only ten percent of mill buildings were designed by professional architects.³⁸ Prior to World War I, factory buildings such as those built for the Clock Company

³⁷ "The Clock Shop" *New Haven Register*, August 7, 1880.

³⁸ Betsey Hunter Bradley, *The Works: The Industrial Architecture of the United States*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1999, p 24.

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were most often designed through the collaborative efforts of engineers, factory owners, builders, and architects. The extant buildings, with the exception of the modest lunch room and offices at building No. 14, are examples of multi-story industrial lofts. This building type, developed to house light manufacturing and finishing processes, is defined by architectural historian Betsy Bradley as a building that provided at least two stories of lofts “in which vertical circulation and service areas were grouped so as to intrude into the work space as little as possible”.³⁹ The casework buildings all appear to represent standard industrial loft architecture rather than having been purpose-built for specific industrial processes. Wood posts on the interior allowed for greater flexibility of the interior space and exterior stair towers provided more room on the interior. The entire complex is a good example of fire-resistant construction – with fire walls and metal fire doors on all floors. The exterior stair towers were also a fire protection measure.

Although there was a tremendous variety of steps needed to produce a finished clock, nearly all were bench-work processes that required only small-scale machinery such as saws, shapers, and buffers (see Figure 6). These processes were spread out amongst the various buildings with the heavier equipment (such as turning or sawing) on the lower floors and the processes that required more ambient light (such as dial painting or gilding) on the upper floors. Building No. 1 included sawing, turning, veneering, sanding, buffing, varnishing, box-making, metal casting and plating, glass-fitting, and packing. Building No. 8 contained the original offices in the three northernmost bays as well as storage, wood-carving, varnishing, gilding, and case assembly. No. 10’s uses included storage, a stock room, a machine shop, and veneering, varnishing, buffing, polish, and final assembly of cases. Building No. 11 was used for lacquering, repairing, lead casting, glass-bending, and final assembly. Building No. 15 accommodated final assembly, the “running room” (presumably for testing the clocks), and storage of finished goods. Building No. 20 was used for glass and zinc storage, dial cutting, and dial painting. Building No. 21 was used for gilding, spraying and as a “case room”. In addition to this space there was a separate Lacquer Spraying Building and a Shipping Building, a power plant and wood drying building. The open, light-filled spaces of the lofts allowed many of the work areas to be moved or changed as necessary.

Building No. 14 served as the company’s lunch room on the first floor, with offices on the upper story. It is located near the main entrance of the complex and is situated with the gable end facing the street. Bradley states that offices were often located either in a portion of the loft building or in a separate structure near the main gate.⁴⁰ They also tended to have a more formal and architecturally embellished appearance. Building No. 14 is an extremely simple example of the type with very little exterior ornamentation. It is set apart by its height and orientation rather than any particular architectural detail or style.

Statewide the complex represents one of the few clockmaking concerns of this size and scale remaining to characterize what was one of the state’s most important industries. Other examples can be found at the Waterbury Clock Company Movement Complex (listed in the National Register in 1982) and the Gilbert Clock Factory in Winchester (Winsted) (listed in the National

³⁹ Bradley, p 31.

⁴⁰ Bradley, p. 37.

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Register in 1984). Since listing, the Gilbert Clock Company has been rehabilitated into apartments. In Waterbury nearly half of the buildings within the Movement Shop have been demolished and other sections have also been converted to commercial and residential use.

Locally, the New Haven Clock Company buildings are significant as one of the few industrial complexes of this size and scale to survive in the city. Many of New Haven's most important industrial sites have already been lost to urban renewal or deterioration including the Eli Whitney Gun Factory, Sargent Hardware, and Brewster Carriage Company. The only comparable remaining plants include the former Strouse, Adler Corset Factory in Wooster Square (listed in the National Register in 2002), the Winchester Repeating Arms plant in Newhallville (listed in the National Register in 1988) and the smaller yet significant M. Armstrong & Company Carriage Factory on Chapel Street (listed in the National Register in 2011). These have all been rehabilitated and are in use as office, commercial or residential spaces. The area surrounding the Clock Company factory was once a mix of large and small industries as well as residences and commercial spaces. It underwent a significant change as a result of urban renewal in the late 1960s and 1970s which brought about the demolition of many of the surrounding residential blocks and smaller industrial concerns. At the same time, the construction of Interstate 91 required the demolition of the Clock Company's movement works. Despite the loss of the movement shop and the east wing, the remaining New Haven Clock Company Factory components retain a high level of integrity of location; arguably, they are the resources that have the most important associations with the industry, since it was the variety of stylish cases, all based on only a limited number of different movements, that made Connecticut clocks so attractive. Moreover, it was in these buildings that final assembly, testing, and shipping of the company's clocks took place. Finally, the surviving portions include the oldest part of the complex, Building No. 1, which stands on the site of the original Jerome factory.

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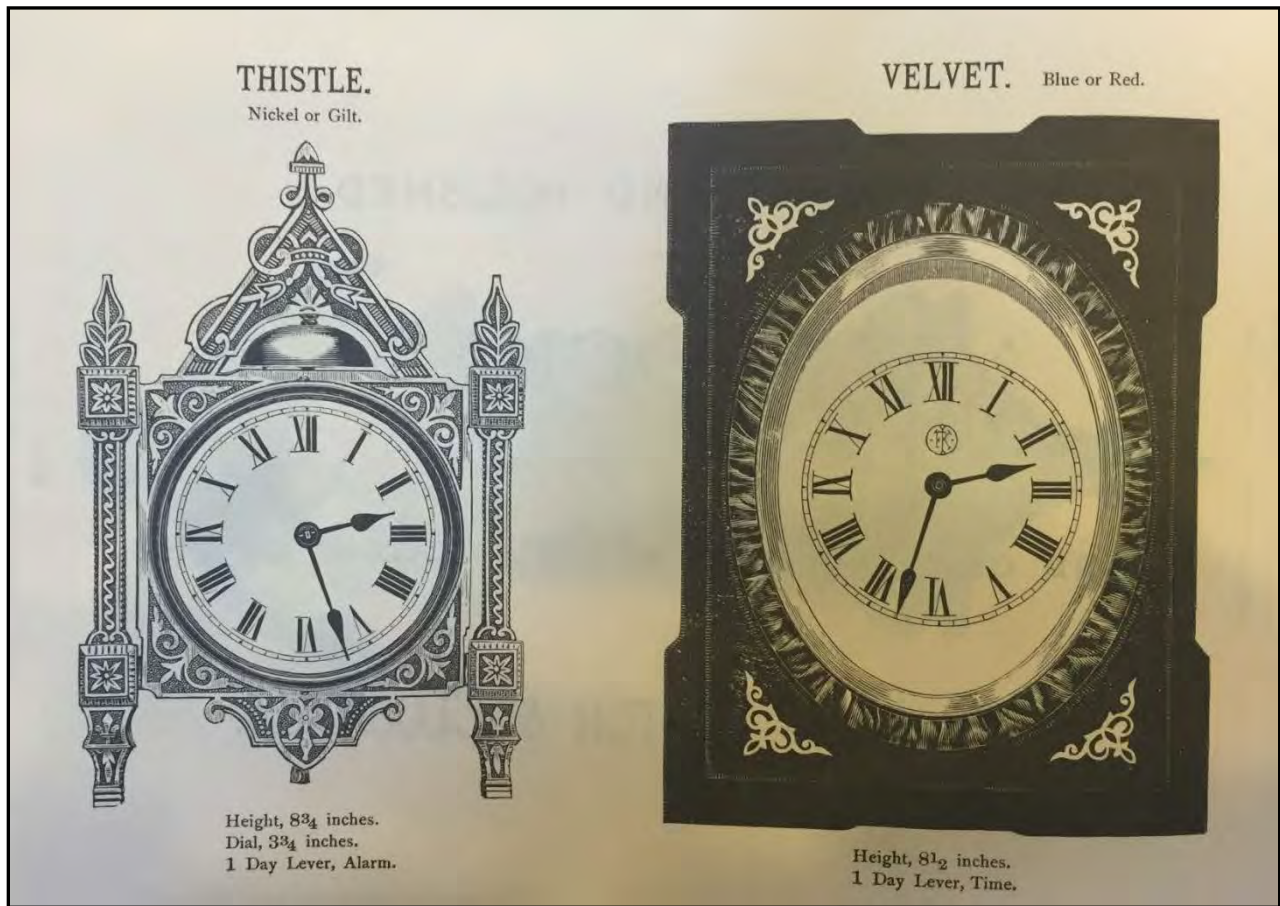


Figure 1: Images of clocks from the first New Haven Clock Company Catalog, 1880 (Whitney Library, New Haven Museum).

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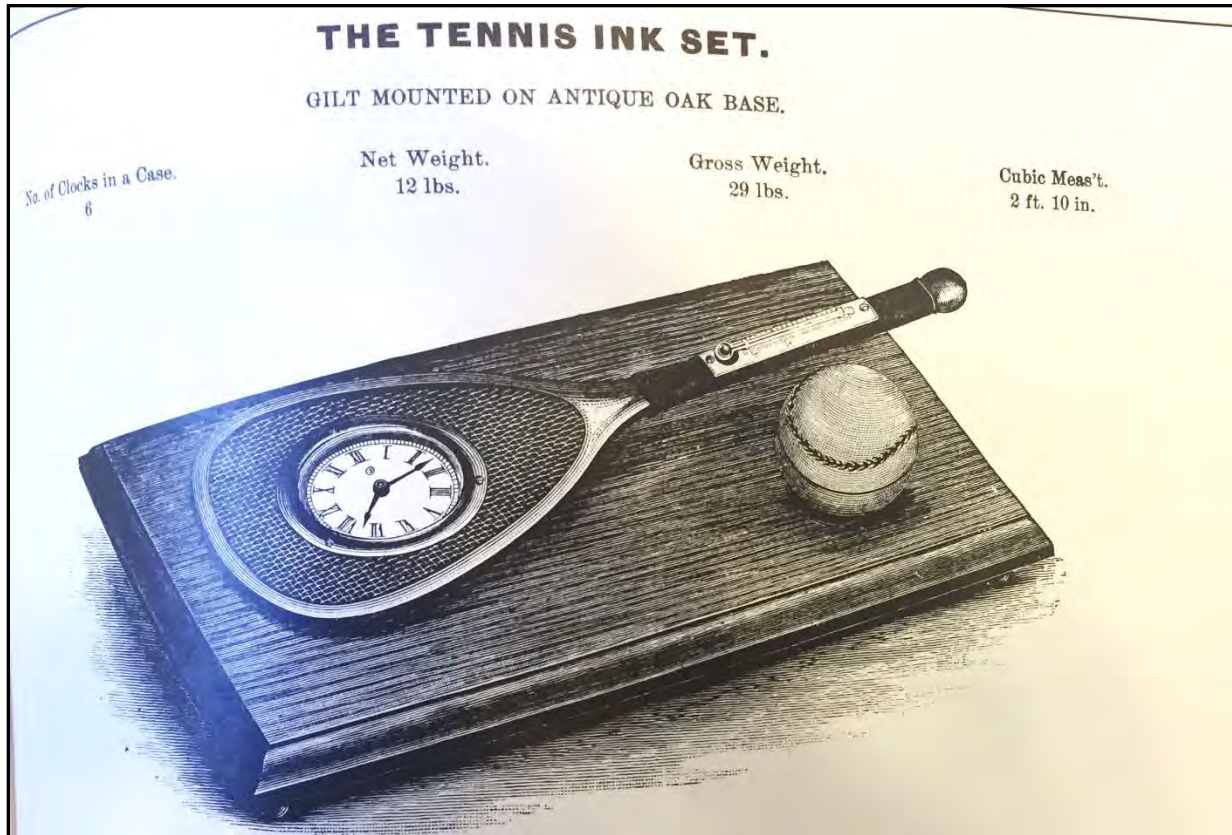


Figure 2: "Tennis Ink Set" from the 1890 New Haven Company Clock Catalog (Whitney Library, New Haven Museum).

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AMERICAN
ILLUMINATED NIGHT CLOCK.
1 Day Lever Time Movement.
Patented May 14th, 1872. Diameter of Globe, 6 inches.

IT SHOWS
THE
TIME AT NIGHT
AS WELL AS
DAY.



IS ARRANGED
AS AN
ATTACHMENT
TO ANY
GAS FIXTURE.

They are indispensable in the sick room, or to those who have to rise early, while every one will appreciate the convenience of seeing the time at a glance when awake during the night, or dark mornings.

DIRECTIONS TO SET THE CLOCK RUNNING.—Take off the old burner and screw on the one furnished with the clock, then set the clock on the burner so as to have the pointer opposite the point you wish to see the time from; to wind, lift it off the burner by the thimble at the bottom, grasping the clock in the left hand and wind with the right. It can be set in the same manner by holding the clock and turning the thimble to the right or left, as may be required, taking care to press the thimble up while setting the pointer to the right time.

Figure 3: Illuminated Night Clock, 1890 Catalog of the New Haven Clock Company (Whitney Library, New Haven Museum).

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Figure 4. Figurative clock, 1890 Catalog of the New Haven Clock Company (Whitney Library, New Haven Museum).

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NEW HAVEN


Wrist Watches

Chromium plated cases.
Curved to fit the wrist.


Compensated for
Temperature Changes.




ELITE—6/0 size. Chromium plated case with stainless back—curved to fit the wrist. Metal dial with etched numerals and an unbreakable crystal. Choice of black leather strap or link bracelet.
RETAIL \$3.25




FAD—6/0 size. Chromium plated case with stainless back—curved to fit the wrist. Two-tone silvered dial with an unbreakable crystal. Choice of black leather strap or link bracelet.
RETAIL \$2.75




GEM—6/0 size. Chromium plated case with stainless back. Two-tone silvered dial with an unbreakable crystal. Choice of black leather strap or link bracelet.
RETAIL \$2.75




BOY SCOUT—6/0 size. Chromium plated case with stainless back—curved to fit the wrist. Boy Scout seal on dial. Radium numerals and hands. Unbreakable crystal. Black leather strap.
RETAIL \$4.00



POPEYE—6/0 size. Chromium plated case with stainless back—curved to fit the wrist. Pop-eye characters colorfully reproduced on a silvered dial. Unbreakable crystal. Blue leather strap.
RETAIL \$3.50



DICK TRACY—6/0 size. Chromium plated case with stainless back—curved to fit the wrist. Dick Tracy reproduced in full colors on a silvered dial. Unbreakable crystal. Blue leather strap.
RETAIL \$3.50



ORPHAN ANNIE—8/0 size. Chromium plated case with stainless back—curved to fit the wrist. Orphan Annie colorfully reproduced on a silvered dial. Unbreakable crystal. Leather straps in Red, Blue or Tan.
RETAIL \$3.50

Wrist watches packed in gross lots. Weight: 36 lbs.

Figure 5. Wrist watches from the firm's 1938 catalog (Whitney Library, New Haven Museum).

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Figure 6. Women working at the clock factory, ca. 1910 (Whitney Library, New Haven Museum).

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Figure 7. Aerial image from 1934 showing New Haven Clock caseworks in lower right corner. The movement complex was located across Hamilton Street and is attached via an elevated walkway (Fairchild Aerial Survey of Connecticut, Image No. 04930).

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Figure 8. Elevation of the complex facing south along St. John Street (Google Maps - 3D View, 2016).

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Rockey, John. *History of New Haven County, Connecticut Volume 1* New York: W. W. Preston & Co., 1892.

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New Haven Clock Company Factory 133 Hamilton Street, New Haven New Haven County, CT
Name of Property County and State

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Congress, 1908-1909, Volume III, Government Printing Office, Washington DC, 1909.

“Two Czech Industrialists Buy Clock Co. Interest.” July 20, 1945, Dana Collection, Clipping
File, Whitney Library, New Haven Museum, New Haven, CT.

Underwood, A. B. "The Manufacturing Interests of New Haven," in *The New England States,
Their Constitutional, Judicial, Educational, Commercial, Professional and Industrial
History*, ed. by William T. Davis (Boston, MA: D. H. Hurd & Co., 1897), 863-894.

Graphic Material:

Beers, Frederick W. *Map of the City of New Haven and Fair Haven*. 1868. Photostate, New
Haven Museum, New Haven, CT.

Bailey, O. H., and J. C. Hazen. *The City of New Haven, Conn., 1879*. Boston, MA: Bailey &
Hazen, 1879 [panoramic view].

Fairchild Aerial Survey Company. *Aerial Photographs of Connecticut, 1934*. Connecticut State
Library, Hartford, CT.

Foskett and Bishop Company. *Plan drawings of New Haven Clock Company, 1907-1926*.
These plans were prepared for the installation of sprinklers and other fire-control
equipment and show only building footprints. Foskett and Bishop Company Collection,
New Haven Museum, New Haven, CT.

Kelly, Cassius W. , and Streuli and Puckhafer, Engineers. *Atlas of New Haven, Connecticut*.
Boston, MA: Walker Lith. & Pub. Co., 1911.

Sanborn Map and Publishing Company. *Insurance maps of New Haven*. New York, NY: 1880,
1886, 1901, 1923, 1951.

Underwriters Bureau of New England. “New Haven Clock Co., New Haven, Conn.” Insurance
survey, July 1926. New Haven Clock Company Collection, New Haven Museum.

New Haven Clock Company Factory 133 Hamilton Street, New Haven
Name of Property

New Haven County, CT
County and State

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

1. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.92 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 41.307073° N Longitude: 72.911920° W

2. Latitude: Longitude:

3. Latitude: Longitude:

4. Latitude: Longitude:

Or

New Haven Clock Company Factory 133 Hamilton Street, New Haven
Name of Property

New Haven County, CT
County and State

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary of the nominated property includes the entire parcel at 133 Hamilton Street, designated in the New Haven Assessor records as Map 201, Block 0571, Lot 00400. It is bounded on the east by Wallace Street, on the south by St. John Street, on the west by Hamilton Street, and on the north by the parcel's north property line.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all of the existing buildings that were historically part of the New Haven Clock Company factory complex.

2. Form Prepared By

name/title: Stacey Vairo and Bruce Clouette
organization: Archaeological and Historical Services, Inc.
street & number: 569 Middle Turnpike
city or town: Storrs state: CT zip code: 06268
e-mail: info@ahs-inc.biz
telephone: 860-429-2142
date: June 30, 2016

New Haven Clock Company Factory 133 Hamilton Street, New Haven
Name of Property

New Haven County, CT
County and State

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

New Haven Clock Company Factory
Name of Property

133 Hamilton Street, New Haven

New Haven County, CT
County and State

Map 1. Location of property shown on UGS New Haven Quadrangle, scale 1:24000.

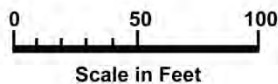
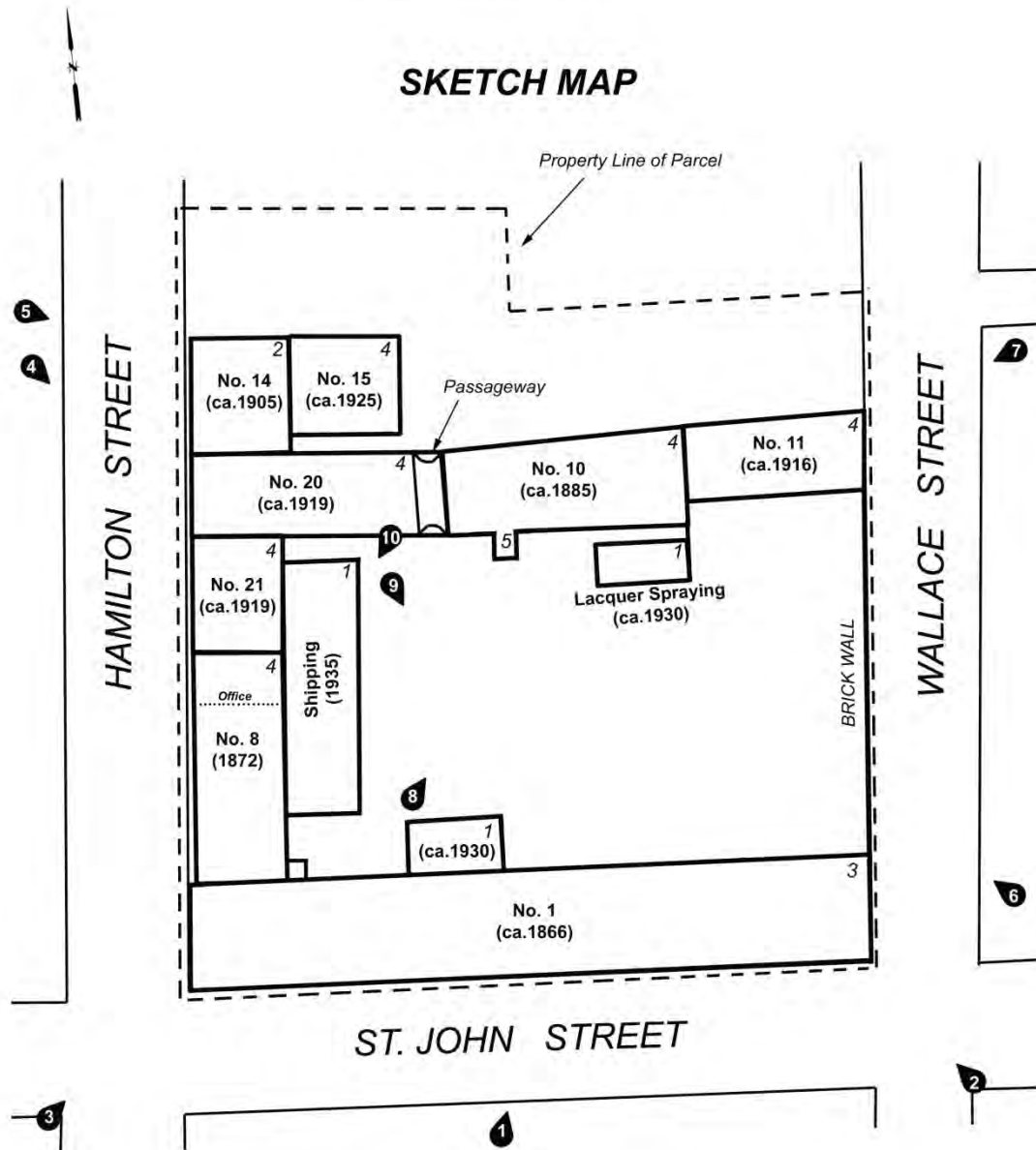


New Haven Clock Company Factory 133 Hamilton Street, New Haven
Name of Property

New Haven County, CT
County and State

Map 2. New Haven Clock Company Factory
133 Hamilton Street
New Haven, Connecticut

SKETCH MAP



Exterior photographs 1

Boundary of nominated property - - -

All buildings are contributing resources

New Haven Clock Company Factory 133 Hamilton Street, New Haven
Name of Property

New Haven County, CT
County and State

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: New Haven Clock Company Factory (The Clock Shop)

City or Vicinity: New Haven

County: New Haven State: Connecticut

Photographer: AHS, Inc.

Date Photographed: April 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Building No. 1 (ca.1866), center portion of south elevation, camera facing north.
Photograph 1 of 18

Building No. 1 (ca.1866), south and east elevations, corner of St. John Street and Wallace Street, camera facing northwest.
Photograph 2 of 18

Building No. 1 (ca.1866), west and south elevations, corner of Hamilton Street and St. John Street, camera facing northeast.
Photograph 3 of 18

Interior of block, north elevation of Building No. 1, camera facing south.
Photograph 4 of 18

West elevation along Hamilton Street, camera facing southeast; left to right: Buildings No. 14 (1902), No. 20 (ca.1919), No. 21 (ca.1919), No. 8 (1872), and No. 1 (ca.1866).
Photograph 5 of 18

New Haven Clock Company Factory 133 Hamilton Street, New Haven
Name of Property

New Haven County, CT
County and State

Interior of block, south elevation of Buildings No. 10 (1885) and No. 11 (1920), with one-story Lacquer Spraying Building (1927) in front, camera facing northeast.
Photograph 6 of 18

View along Wallace Street, camera facing northwest, showing south elevation of Buildings No. 10 (1885) and No. 11 (1920), facing interior of block.
Photograph 7 of 18

Northeast corner of complex on Wallace Street, showing east and north elevations of Building No. 11 (1920) and east end elevation of Building No. 15 (1925), camera facing west.
Photograph 8 of 18

Northwest corner of complex on Hamilton Street, showing west elevation of Buildings No. 14 (1902) and No. 15 (1925), camera facing east.
Photograph 9 of 18

Interior of block, Shipping Building (1937), with east elevation of buildings along Hamilton Street visible above it and added elevator in far corner, camera facing southwest.
Photograph 10 of 18

Interior, showing wood sash in place (not typical—most windows are missing), Building No. 21.
Photograph 11 of 18

Interior, Building No. 1, showing mill construction with center line of square chamfered wooden columns, heavy transverse beam, and solid plank floors.
Photograph 12 of 18

Interior, Building No. 10, showing joisted construction, with double line of wooden columns, longitudinal beams, and tongue-and-groove ceiling concealing joists.
Photograph 13 of 18

Interior, Building No. 10, showing joists visible above break in tongue-and-groove ceiling.
Photograph 14 of 18

Interior, showing typical use of timber roof trusses to create unobstructed space (Building No. 11).
Photograph 15 of 18

Interior, typical metal-clad fire door, with material-handling cart at left.
Photograph 16 of 18

New Haven Clock Company Factory 133 Hamilton Street, New Haven
Name of Property

New Haven County, CT
County and State

Elevator door, junction of Building No. 1 and Building No. 8
Photograph 17 of 18

Interior, office area, first floor of Building No. 8, detail of window woodwork, camera facing
northeast toward Hamilton Street.
Photograph 18 of 18





No
parking
→

SPARK → OLDS

RENT

*



SCORES
New Haven

SCORES
New Haven

SCORES
PRESENTS
New Haven
GENTLEMEN'S CLUB & STEAKHOUSE

ONE WAY

DO NOT
ENTER

GIRLS GIRLS GIRLS

Handwritten sign on a sidewalk signpost.



H. & M. T.
INDUSTRY
CENTER





PARKING







SCORES
For Home









MIKE

SKILL

BLEED

CAUTION















UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

Requested Action:

Property Name:

Multiple Name:

State & County:

Date Received: Date of Pending List: Date of 16th Day: Date of 45th Day: Date of Weekly List:

Reference number:

Nominator:

Reason For Review:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PDIL | <input type="checkbox"/> Text/Data Issue |
| <input type="checkbox"/> SHPO Request | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Photo |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Waiver | <input type="checkbox"/> National | <input type="checkbox"/> Map/Boundary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission | <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Resource | <input type="checkbox"/> Period |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Other | <input type="checkbox"/> TCP | <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 50 years |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> CLG | |

Accept Return Reject 3/20/2017 Date

Abstract/Summary
Comments:

Recommendation/
Criteria

Reviewer Roger Reed Discipline Historian

Telephone (202)354-2278 Date _____

DOCUMENTATION: see attached comments : No see attached SLR : No

If a nomination is returned to the nomination authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the National Park Service.

Certified Local Government Program
Chief Elected Official's Comment Form
For Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

District/Property Name New Haven Clock Company Factory
Address (For individual nomination) 133 Hamilton Street

As Chief Elected Official for City of New Haven
(Name of Municipality)

I hereby:

- Approve
 Do not Approve

of the submission by the State Historic Preservation Officer of the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the district/property noted above to the National Park Service for review and listing of the resource on the National Register of Historic Places.

Joni N. Haye
Name /Signature

Mayor
Title

11-10-16
Date

Certified Local Government Program
Historic District Commission Form
For Nominations to the National Register of Historic Places

District/Property Name New Haven Clock Company Factory

Address (For individual nomination) 133 Hamilton Street, New Haven

As Historic District Commission Representative City of New Haven
(Name of Municipality)

I hereby:

- Approve - *Strongly!*
 Do not Approve

of the submission by the State Historic Preservation officer of the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form for the district/property noted above to the National Park Service for review and listing of the resource on the National Register of Historic Places.

Katharine M. Learned
Name /Signature

HDC Chair
Title

November 14, 2016
Date

January 30, 2017

Mr. Roger Reed
National Park Service
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20005



Subject: New Haven Clock Company Factory, New Haven County, Connecticut, National Register
Nomination

Dear Mr. Reed:

The following National Register nomination materials are submitted for your review:

- Printed cover sheet
- 2 CLG response forms, from New Haven Mayor Toni Harp and the local Historic District Commission
- CD of National Register text. The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the New Haven Clock Company Factory to the National Register of Historic Places.
- CD of Digital Photographs

This National Register nomination was approved by the Connecticut State Historic Preservation Review Board on November 30, 2016. The CLG response was positive and is enclosed for your records. No other letters of support or objection were received for this nomination.

A Part 1 Certification was approved by the National Park Service for this property on August 4, 2016.

If you have any questions, or if this office can be of assistance, please call Jenny Scofield at 860-256-2766.

Sincerely,

Jenny Scofield,
National Register Coordinator, CT SHPO

Enclosures